

Vol. XXIV

PROGRESS REPORT

ON THE

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MARWAR STATE

RAJPUTANA



FOR THE YEAR

1924—25

(ending on 30th September 1925)

BY

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SUPERINTENDENT, FOREST DEPARTMENT,

JODHPUR.

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Progress report
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administration

REVIEW IN THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT,
FOREST DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1924-25.

COMPLIMENTARY

The report for 1924-25 was submitted as late as June 1930. The statistics were in some cases incorrect and the conclusions and opinion set forth were not borne out by figures. The report was, therefore, returned with a lengthy review for correction. It has been received back recently. I earnestly hope that these scandalous delays are now a thing of the past.

Area.

The Forest area is not large. The Protected forest area is just over 404 sq. miles and the Unclassed Forest area about 50 sq. miles.

Forest Settlement.

The settlement of Jagir Forest in Pargana Jaswantpura seems to have been effected at considerable loss to the Darbar. The Jagirdars are required to pay annually 12.5 per cent of the revenue of these forests to the Darbar to cover cost of management, but during the year under report, the Darbar actually spent 59 per cent. of the gross receipts from their forests. The question of the management of the Jagir forests is a thorny and complicated one and is being dealt with separately.

Forest Demarcation.

Existing pillars were kept in good repair, but no new ones were erected. The Department ought to have a definite programme for demarcation of Forest boundaries.

Survey and Printing of Maps.

Printing of the Siwana Range maps was completed. No fresh survey was undertaken.

Management of Forests.

Fourteen coupes were coppiced during the year by contractors at rates varying from Rs. 3/- to Rs. 5/8 per acre; 4 coupes were worked departmentally and 15 coupes remained unexploited for lack of contractors. The explanation given for the low rate in pargana Bali, does not seem to be convincing. The report states that departmental working yielded 50 per cent better results. Without statistics to support this conclusion, I cannot accept the statement at its face value.

Roads and Buildings.

Petty repairs to Forest tracks and buildings were carried out economically. The Raikabagh depot at Jodhpur was connected with the P. W. D. road by a small pakka road, about 200 feet long. A number of Chowkis were also constructed or re-constructed.

Protection of Forests.

The number of Forest Offences was 364, as compared with 437 in the previous year. The principal decrease was under head "illicit grazing". As forests were freely thrown open for grazing in many places, the occasions for unauthorised grazing were necessarily fewer.

Cattle Pounds.

The Department had 15 Cattlepounds under its control. It can furnish no statistics to show how it discharged its responsibility in the matter of supervision.

Cattle Admitted for Grazing.

The number of cattle admitted for grazing increased from 58,800 to 78,500. The failure of the monsoon of 1925 is responsible for the large increase

Sylviculture.

Conditions for natural reproduction, already unsatisfactory owing to failure of rains, were made worse by increased facilities for grazing. For the same reasons, direct sowings were mostly unsuccessful.

The nurseries were maintained in a satisfactory condition and contained 41,000 plants as against 14,000 in the previous year. Experiments for propagation of Anwal seed and the Californian fodder-bean tree, met with a fair amount of success. Half-hearted experiments were also made for cultivation of lak. I should like the department to take up this branch of the work with energy. Some fairly successful work was done in tapping of Salar and Gugal plants and in extracting seed oils.

*Exploitation.**(a) Through Departmental Agency.*

The quantity of timber removed to depots was 7,365 cubic feet, against 5,208 cubic feet in the previous year. The quantity of fuel removed to depots was, on the other hand, considerably less than in the previous year—24,000 cubic feet against 40,000 cubic feet. The decrease is attributed to two reasons:—

- (1) Export outside Marwar fell owing to imposition of Customs duty on firewood;
- (2) Sales in Jodhpur town were adversely affected by competition from cheap local wood of the surrounding villages.

Now that the Customs duty on firewood has been abolished, the Forest Department ought, with its better organisation, to improve its position in markets outside Marwar. But, before any great results are achieved, it will be necessary substantially to reduce the working cost.

The working expenditure is described as Rs. 15,907/- against Rs. 17,182 in the previous year. I frankly distrust these figures. They probably represent confused methods of accounting.

Minor produce worth Rs. 2,543/- was sold in the year against Rs. 3,572/- in the previous year. The expenditure on exploitation of minor produce amounted to Rs. 1,018/- or nearly 40 per cent.

(b) Through Contractors.

The timber exploited by contractors in the year was under 28,000 cubic feet against 40,500 cubic feet in the previous year. The fall was again due to foreign competition.

The fuel exploited was 1,46,000 cubic feet against 1,34,000 cubic feet.

The revenue realised from minor produce was as follows:—

			1924-25.	1923-24.
Anwal	..	..	80,419	23,189
Grazing	..	..	21,783	26,061
Other sources	..	..	7,869	7,757

It is not understood why the income from grazing fell in spite of a large increase in the number of cattle admitted for grazing in the forests.

Other realisations from purchasers were on account of:—

Timber .. Rs. 9,948/- Against 10,749/- in the previous year.
 Fuel and Charcoal. . , 10,143/- Against 7,869/- do.

(c) *Through Right-holders.*

The quantities exploited by this class of persons were as follows:—

Produce.	Quantity.	Valued at
Timber ..	30,369 cu. ft.	7,895
Fuel ..	36,162 „ „	1,416
Grazing ..	..	8,094
Other produce ..	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
Total Rs.		17,405

The dues collected from the right-holders amounted to Rs. 2,718 against Rs. 3,049 in the previous year.

The quantity of Anwal bark exploited was 34,000 mds. as compared with nearly 25,000 mds. in the previous year.

Financial Results.

I have nothing to add to the statement shown in paragraph 34 of the Report. The receipts in the year were about Rs. 5,000 above normal. The expenditure was moderate.

Grass Storage.

The statistics under this head are inadequate. For example, we do not know what the Jor area under the department was, what the value of the grass cut from these Jors was, and whether the expenditure incurred was justified by the outturn. There were in all 6 Jors, under the department, which yielded 5,148 maunds of grass. The bulk of the grass was handed over to the Grass Farm Department for the use of the Military.

Arboriculture.

Arboricultural operations are confined to the City of Jodhpur. We are told that 11,243 new plants were sown. In addition to this 3,425 old plants

required watering. The report makes no attempt to describe the extent of the success of these operations. The cost of the operations was 15,036 as against Rs. 13,250 in the previous year.

The present Superintendent would do well to make an exhaustive study of this branch of the work. From what I have seen, I think that the expenditure can be reduced.

Staff.

The work of the superior staff consisting of the Assistant Superintendent Rangers and Deputy Rangers, is reported to be satisfactory in some cases, and more or less satisfactory, in others. The large number of minor punishments inflicted on the subordinates staff shows lack of discrimination in awarding punishments on the one hand and the general inefficiency of the staff on the other.

HIMMAT SINGH,

Revenue Member, State Council,

Raj Marwar.

28-6-1931.

PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN MARWAR

FOR THE YEAR 1924—25.

CHAPTER I.

Constitution of Forests.

SECTION I.

Alteration in Area.

(1) Kalu-Partappura and Pali Jors, $7\frac{3}{4}$ sqr. miles in area, were wholly transferred to Grass Farms Department, and a part of Bhinmal-Junjani Jor, about 64sqr. miles was restored to Hawala Department and Daspan and Ahore Jagirdars on the conditions of preserving and allowing free grass to Risala Cavalry, *vide* Darbar orders, No. 8940 and 590, dated 18-9-1924 and 16-8-1924, while about 290 acres of the Jodhpur Jors were occupied by Jodhpur Railway (Basni Station; thus causing a total decrease of 8.84 sqr. miles in unclassified Khalsa Forests, the net area remaining as below—

Protected Forests.		1923-24.	1924-25.
(a) Khalsa	..	289.94	289.94 Sq. miles.
(b) Jagir	..	114.13	114.13 „ „
Total	...	<u>404.07</u>	<u>404.07 „ „</u>
Unclassed Forests			
(a) Khalsa	..	39.69	30.85 Sq. miles
(b) Jagir	..	19.30	19.30 „ „
Total	..	<u>58.99</u>	<u>50.15 „ „</u>
Grand Total	..	<u>463.06</u>	<u>454.22 „ „</u>

SECTION II.

Forest Settlement.

(2) The settlement of Mushtarka Jagir Forests of Swidhar, Barra-Bhoja, Sheogurh and Chitrodi, in Jaswantpura Range, has taken a definite shape in that the Jagirdars have agreed to pay two annas per rupee of their forests revenue, as their share in forest conservancy charges, including commission to Darbar. It is hoped, others will follow their good example as this is the most economical form of Forest Conservancy in the poor Jagir Forest designed by the Darbar.

SECTION III.

Forest Demarcation.

(3) As usual, the boundaries pillars of Protected Forests and other Reserves were kept in good order, white-washed and numbered at a cost of Rs 115/- while no pucca pillars have been erected in any of the ranges during the year under report.

SECTION IV.

Survey.

(4) Photozinc printing, 100 copies of each of the Forest Topographical survey maps of Kuip, Mokalsar, *etc.* blocks completing the Siwana Range series, together with the annual Forest Coupes checking survey was done, totally costing Rs. 533/-.

CHAPTER II.

Management of State Forests.

SECTION I.

Regulation of Management.

(5) According to the prescriptions of the Working Plan in force, 33 coupes to be treated under coupes with standard system were put to auction; out of which, 14 were sold to contractors, 4 being worked departmentally in Khalsa and Jagir Forests, in comparison to 27 and 14 respectively last year. Fifteen coupes remained unexploited for want of contractors.—

1. Bali	1 out of 5 coupes	average price	Rs. 3/- per acre	(partial felling).
2. Desuri	1 out of 4	"	"	" Rs. 5/- "
3. Sojat	8 out of 11	"	"	" Rs. 5/8/9 "
4. Jetaran	0 out of 7	"	"	" nil "
5. Parbatsar	4 out of 6	"	"	" Rs. 4/4/9 "

The reasons for the low prices for the coupes of Bali Range are given below :—

(1) Imposition of heavy customs duty closing Ahmedabad the principal market for these forests.

(2) The demand of right-holders in this Range is very great and the good quality timber is removed by right-holders year after year from these coupes. After the selection felling in the coupes, firewood quality of crop is left in the forests.

(3) The labour for manufacture of charcoal is not plentifully available.

(4) The last year's prices for Bali coupes averaged Rs. 5/6 per acre compared with which the present year's rate of Rs. 3/- per acre is but nominally lower. Really it was -/12/- per cart-load of fuel which worked out to Rs. 3/- per acre only of a partial exploitation. The departmental workings of coupes brought comparatively about 50 per cent better returns.

(6) The other systems of treatment, *viz.*, selection and improvement fellings, and pellordings were continued as usual, under permit or seasonal petty lease system, in a rather restricted manner, owing to imposition of the Customs duty and keen competition in foreign markets.

Preliminary Working Plan.

(7) Special Working Plan for Jodhpur Jorr be-fitting the grass cutting and grazing requirements of Military Grass Farms Department as well as the leaf-fodder and pasturage needs of the cattle belonging to Railway, City, *etc.* people, was drawn up.

Plan of Operations.

(8) These were, as usual, acted up to, according to budget provision, working plan and other conditions of the year, departmental working of Forest being facilitated and accelerated owing to abundance and cheapness of labourers in rural areas due to general scarcity and restricted agriculture.

SECTION II.

Communications and Buildings.*(a) Roads and Bridges.*

(9) Rs. 316 were spent on petty repairs of roads and paths, against Rs. 152 last year, no new ones being constructed, the increase due to greater amount of departmental working of Forests in Working Plan Ranges-Bali, Desuri and Sojat, as remarked in para 8 supra.

At a cost of Rs. 163, a pucca road 200 feet long was constructed to connect the P. W. D. road with Raikabagh Depot, Jodhpur.

(b) Buildings.

(10) Repairs-petty or accidental, were made to existing forest Chowkis and Offices costing Rs. 1,250 against Rs. 1,117 last year. New works. A new rest house at Nana in Bali Range for Rs. 126 new forest guard's Chowkis at Ranpur and Sumer in Desuri Range, for Rs. 115 and Rs. 110 respectively; pucca reconstruction of the office at Siwana for Rs. 157; and the addition of an upper storey room at Banwal Range Office, for Rs. 63 were constructed during the year.

(c) Other Works.

The Bherees (water pits) for watering cattle and way-farers along Ghats or passes together with wells of the Nurseries at Saran-Sadri-Ranpur, Sewari, Bamania, Bhera and Mataji, were kept in good order.

SECTION III.

Protection of Forests.*(a) General Protection.*

(11) The number of forest offences detected and compounded departmentally during the year, was 364 compared with 437 of the last year. The decrease is satisfactory, it is the result of proper patrol by and vigilance of the staff, as also to the pre-timely throwing open of forests to starving cattle and employment of the Forest and criminal tribes on the wide spread and varied departmental operations for extraction of Forest produce, etc., during the season of Agricultural depression or slackness, thus minimising the chances of pilfering of forests produce and illicit grazing.

(12) The following table compares the details of the cases of the present year with those of the last year:—

Class of Offences.	Last year.	Present year.
Injury to forest by fire	4	1
Unauthorised felling or removal of produce	162	152
Grazing	266	197
Other Offences	5	14
	<hr/> 437	<hr/> 364

(b) Protection from fire.

(13) Happily, no fire in fire-protected area took place in Forest except one case of incendiarism in Pali Range, unprotected this year, compared with 3 cases of the last year. This is favourable and due to reasons given in para 11 supra; cost of fire-protection was Rs. 370/- compared with Rs. 468/- of last year.

(c) Protection from cattle.

(14) 78,539 cattle, including sheep and goats were admitted into both Khalsa and Jagir forests, fuel and fodder reserves and Jors compared with 58,813 of last year, the great increase is due to greater demand for grazing for cattle, from far and near, into the State-managed forest, where the pasturage was better and more lasting. The details are compared below:—

	1923/24.	1924/25.
Khalsa	49,968	64,590 ¹⁾
Jagir	8,850	13,949

*(d) Protection against injuries
from natural causes.*

(15) The insufficiency and early cessation of monsoon rains caused early drying up of grass and germ plants, however, the experimental water retention contrivances of soil mulching, blanketting and shallow damaging wherever resorted to in nurseries and plantations or Grass Farms proved beneficial.

(e) Cattlepounds.

(16) Fifteen cattlepounds were kept under the general supervision of this department, as usual.

The pound returns are forwarded to Hawala Department where the compilation of the statistics are made and registers maintained. Hence, the detailed information is neither available nor required here.

SECTION IV.

*Sylviculturē.**(a) Natural Reproduction.*

(17) The short-timed rainfall ranged from 43" to 9½" even in the forest-clad Aravallis Bills against an average of about 25" following an equally lean year. The year under report thus started with a prospect of famine or scarcity. The conditions for natural reproduction being thus rather unfavourable and the preceding seedling season also being so indifferent, the general reproduction by seed was but limited, excepting the easily germinating and hardy *Acacia rupestris* Butea, *Boswellia*, bristly grasses; but reproducing from root-suckers and coppice shoots was better, though below average. To add to the evil, the forced admittance of rightholders and non-rightholders cattle before time, in far larger number, than usual, proved further detrimental to these struggling new growths and regrowths, as the half-starving cattle did not spare their foliage and tender twigs in valleys and flats especially.

(b) Artificial Reproduction.

(18) The direct sowings of the predominating species Dhaw, Babul, Kher, Bor, *etc.*, and staking or plantings from rootstock and cutting of Salar, Gugal, *etc.*, met with 5.15 per cent. success in favoured localities.

(19) The Nurseries at Saran, Sojat Road, Sahri, Sewari, Bamania Bera, Banwal and Jaswantpura-Mataji, were maintained, supplying plants for filling up suitable gaps in forests and for private plantations and experimental purposes, *Prosopis juliflora*, Babul; Anwal, Ajan, Sewan, Sris, Nim, *etc.*, did fairly well, yielding 15 to 25 per cent success and they contained 41,081 plants against 14,013 last year.

The total cost for planting in situ and distribution as above, under the head came to Rs. 1,400 nearly, and Rs. 1,661, respectively, last year.

The success of Anwal and Californian Fodder Bean tree, is in evidence everywhere, *e. g.*, every rowing thickets at Marwar Junction,—Banwal, Balotra, Chhitar Raipur, Jodhpur, *etc.*,

*(c) Operations for the Improvement
of the growing stock.*

(20) The dead and dying trees were removed from accessible areas of both the Dhau and Salar zones in the major working plan ranges; *viz.* Bali, Desuri and Sojat.

(d) Experiments.

(21) Propagation by seeds and plants of thousands of Anwal (*Cassia Auriculata*) tanning bark shrub and *Prosopis juliflora* (the Californian fodder bean tree) the well-known sand-binder and fodder-famine mitigator was continued in Jodhpur, Jalore, Parbatsar, Sojat, Pachpadra and Jetaran Parganas.

(23) The tapping of Salar and Gular plants in Bali (Nana Behra) Forests and Siwana, Jalore and Jaswantpura Ranges, and extraction of Kanaj and Mal-Kagni seeds oil, in Nana forests, through their respective lessees were continued satisfactorily, leading to these becoming regular items of the leased minor produce.

SECTION V.

*Exploitation.**(A) System of Management.**(a) Major Produce.*

(24) In the Eastern Aravalli Division, from Bali to Parbatsar Ranges, coppice with standards system in Dhau zone, selection and branch selection fellings in Dhau and Salar, pollarding and lopping in pastoral plots, were continued according to demand, budget sanctions and availability of labour and transport means as explained in foregoing pages. In the Western and direction Division, improvement or irregular selection fellings and removals continued as usual.

(b) *Minor Produce.*

(25) The permit and sundry lease system, continued for the exploitation of the minor produce which are on the increase in variety and outturn, especially in Bali and Jaswantpura Ranges.

(B) *Agency of Exploitation.*(a) *Departmental Agency.*

(26) 7,365 cubic feet of timber and 24,237 cubic feet of fuel, were removed for sale in depots against 5,208·10 cubic feet and 4,034·10 respectively the last year, the increase under timber is due to better working of Bali and Sojat Ranges depots, and Jodhpur Timber Factory and Polo Sticks demands; while decrease in fuel being due to restricted sales at Jodhpur under keen competition from cheap local wood of surrounding villages, and Sindh, and foreign demands being practically closed owing to heavy Customs duty on firewood Rs. 33,238 worth of timber and firewood were sold out of these compared with Rs. 24,272, the total expenditure on these items being Rs. 15,907 against Rs. 17,182, last year, the increase in sales is due to higher priced and net yielding timber being removed in greater quantity which fact also accounts for decrease in expenditure.

(27) Minor produce valued at Rs. 1,018 was collected and brought to depots for sale, out of which as well as from the past stock worth Rs. 2,543 was sold as detailed below against Rs. 3,572, the decrease is mainly due to less stock of grass:—

			Revenue.	Expenditure.
Bamboos	..	..	Rs 323	Rs. 95
Grasses	..	..	Rs 1,623	Rs 900
Honey, hides, etc	..	..	Rs 597	Rs. 23
Total Rs	..	..	<u>2,543</u>	<u>Rs 1,018</u>

Nearly 27½ per cent of the total revenue was obtained through Raj Agency, against 25 percent. of last year.

(b) *Purchasers Agency.*

(28) Timber 27,767 cubic feet against 40,527 of last year and fuel 1,46,417 cubic feet against 1,33,920 were removed last year. The decrease under timber is due to foreign competition and the increase in fuel is caused by local demands from gins and brick makers.

(29) The revenue realised from minor produce by sales and contracts compares as under:—

			1923-24		1924-25.
Bamboos	..	Rs	2,141 7 9	Rs	1,974
Grass grazing	..	..	26,061 13 6	..	21,783
Other produce	..	..	5,643 1 0	..	5,895
Anwal	..	..	23,189 8 0	..	30,419
Total Rs	..	..	<u>57,035 14 3</u>	Ra.	<u>60,071</u>

Rs. 9,948 were removed from sale of timber and Rs. 10,143 from that of fuel and charcoal removed by purchasers against Rs. 10,749 and Rs. 7,869 respectively last year.

(c) *Right-holders.*

(30) They removed forest produce under free or reduced rates passes as below, in lieu of the well dues they paid Rs. 2,718 against Rs. 3,048/12 last year, and the services they rendered in fire conservancy as well as in consideration of the rights they enjoy :—

30,369 cubic feet timber worth	..	Rs.	7,895
36162 " " fuel "	..	"	1,416
Bamboos "	"	"	nil.
Grass Grass grazing	..	"	8,094
Minor produce	..	"	nil.
Total Rs	..		17,405

against Rs 1,585 of last year.

(d) *Free Grant.*

(31) As remarked in para (38) of last year report, no real free grants were made.

(e) *Outturn and Sources of Forest produce.*

(32) About 34,000 mds. of Anwal bark were exported in comparison with 24,970 removed last year.

The total quantity of Major Produce removed from the forest during the year came to 65,504 cubic feet of timber and 2,06,816 cubic feet, of fuel as compared with 6,40,34 cubic feet and 2,42,508 cubic feet, respectively, last year. The little increase in timber and heavy increase in fuel are explained in the details of the various agencies in foregoing paragraphs.

(33) The total sale-proceeds of the minor forest produce, including Anwal, came to Rs. 62,616 as against Rs. 60,608 last year, the increase being explained above likewise.

CHAPTER III

Financial Results.

(34) The Revenue and Expenditure of the year under report are given below together with those of last year and average figures for the last 5 years:—

Particulars.	1924-25.	1923-24.	Average of last 5 years.
Revenue	1,20,663	1,10,754	1,00,125
Expenditure	70,918	75,573	64,644
Surplus	49,745	35,181	35,481

The considerable increase in revenue with a comparatively little increase in expenditure resulting in a higher surplus as compared with the last Five years average is due to better collections under grass and grazing, Annual of purchasers agency and timber and charcoal of both the Raj Agency and purchasers agency.

(35) The rise and details of expenditure are compared below :—

Works according to budget head.	1924-25.	1923-24.	Reasons
A. Conservancy and works ..	25,088	30,048	Increase due to better Departmental working.
B Establishment charges ..	45,830	45,325	
	70,918	75,373	

The decrease is due partly to restricted expenditure on communication, improvements, of forests, *etc.*, and partly to transference of main Jors (Grass Preserves).

CHAPTER IV.

Administration.

(36) Pt. S. A. Rekheshwar D. D. R. Assistant Superintendent supervised the Western Division, Working Plan, *etc.*, satisfactorily.

(37) B. Govind Singh, the Forest Ranger continued incharge of Desuri Range and worked creditably in developing revenue and plantations.

(38) Mr. Suganchand Kothari, B. A., P. F. S., Forest Ranger Sojat, was given grade promotion and transferred to Bali rice B. Khem Raj, Forest Ranger, removed from services for neglect of duties; B. Achleshwar Dy. Ranger, rising to Ranger grade.

(39) Dy. Rangers and Foresters incharge of other Ranges and Head Office clerks worked more or less satisfactorily.

(40) The following statement shows the Departmental punishment awarded to the members of the Forest staff :—

Class of subordinates.	Dismissed.	Reduced.	Suspended	Fined.
Rangers	1	..	..	1
Dy. Rangers .. ..	..	1	1	..
Foresters .. ..	..	..	..	4
Head Guards .. ..	..	..	..	103
Range Moharirs .. ..	..	..	4	53
Guards	2	..	..	22
Depot Moharirs .. ..	..	..	..	..
Sadar Clerks .. ..	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER V.

General.

SECTION A.

Grass Storage and Ensilage.

(41) The table below compares in maundage the results of these operations during the two years:—

Year.	Balance of last year.	Received during year.	Total.	Disposal during year.	Wastage.	Total.	Balance.
1924-25.	31,887	5,148	37,145	4,705 sold	2,161	23,437	13,708
..	Mds. or	bales or	tons.	16,571 handed	over to Grass Farm		Deptt.
1923-24.	23,509	11,398	34,907	2,226 sold 379 used	305	2,910	31,997
				2,605			

(42) At the first feeble burst of monsoon rain, seeds of indigenous grass were sown broadcast over the area of 6 Jors that remained with this Department, but the latter rains entirely failing, no other cultural operations proposed could be taken in hand as remarked in the last year's report. The germination and growth of hardy species Lamp, *etc.*, was just the same as remarked under the head of fuel and fodder reserves below:—

SECTION B.

Fuel and Fodder Reserves.

(43) No alteration in area. On the first little showers of the monsoon, seeds were sown broadcast and in pits in all the reserves; but, the seedlings could not progress owing to failure of rains, while the old existing trees also suffered. But certain fast-growing and hardy species of grass (Lamp) germinated fairly and attained growth sufficient to be grazed easily by cattle during the first closed period of rainy season; and in consequence, the crop proved relief to the half-starving migrating cattle.

SECTION C.

Jors (Grass Preserves).

(44) The work under this head decreased considerably owing to disforestation and restoration to Jagirdars, *etc.*, concerned of 64 sqr. miles of Janjani-Bhinmal Jor and transference of the most important and most fertile Jors of Pali and Kalu-Partappura area also having been handed over to the Military Grass Farm Department, *vide* para I, *supra*

In the remaining Jors, however, the regeneration operation and management for improvements and revenue development were satisfactorily continued compatible with the partially favourable monsoon conditions as remarked.

SECTION D.

Jagir Forests.

(45) The Jagir Forests in Jetaran, Desuri, Jalore and Jaswantpura Pargana remained under the management and supervision of this Department as usual.

The total revenue and expenditure stood as below compared with the last year:—

	1924-25.	1923-24.
Revenue	7,548 8 3	8,314 1 9
Expenditure	2,720 6 0	2,757 10 6.
Surplus	4,819 2 3	5,556 7 3

The little decrease in revenue is due to less fodder production.

(46) The financial results of each Jagir Forest are given below:—

	1923-24.		1924-25.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
(a) Supervision free,—				
(1) Raipur in Jetaran	2,882	1,127	2,734	1,231
(2) Ghanerao in Desuri	2,049	1,123	1,959	1,088
(b) Supervision @ one anna per Rupee commission in Jetarnn Pargana.				
(1) Bar	211	38	272	36
(2) Barantia	284	114	389	158
(3) Babra	304	140	245	56
(4) Sumel	367	142	566	158
In Parbatsar Pargana—				
Pih, Baasi, Banwal, Mayapur, Charnawas, Khundias Mandori, Bidiad	2,915	1,933	2,600	1800
(c) Under provisional Khalsa Management (excepting those mentioned in para 2 <i>supra</i>)				
(1) Jaswantpura Jagir	1,381	nil	Expenditure charged to Khalsa accounts owing to 2 annas per Re. of revenue deducted from Jagir Share.	
(2) Jalore	319	nil		

SECTION E.

Arboriculture.

(47) As remarked in last year's report Arboriculture at capital was conducted on the re-organised system. Plants requiring irrigation are compared with those of last year below:—

	Plants being watered.	No. of new plants.	Not requiring water.
1924-25	3,425	11,243	17,822
1923-24	4,245	8,017	20,261

Decrease is due to water scarcity and casualties and restricted nursery operations. The details of trees or plants per nursery or road are given in the Appendix No. 1.

(48) The Revenue and Expenditure are compared below :—

	1924-25.	1923-24.
Revenue	483 9 0	512 7 3
Expenditure	15,036 5 3	13,249 8 3

The decrease in revenue and increase in expenditure, are due to water.

The details of expenditure are compared below :—

	1924-25.	1923-24.
1. Forester or Rangors	10,414	168
2. Bhisties and Watermen .. ..		..
3. Malis and Chowkidars		4,077
4. Sagries		4,410
5. Grass Corn	178	244
6. Planting and Sowing	128	338
7. Lao Chams	316	935 271
8. Fencing	1,800	1,700
9. Tools	1,467	8
10. Mals and Gharlies	529	121
11. Miscellaneous	45	158
Total	14,877	12,430

(c) *Cattle Pounds.*

(49) 15 Cattle Pounds were merely kept under general supervision of this Department.

CHATUR BHUI,
Superintendent of Forests,
Raj Marwar.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. I.

Forest Department, Marwar State, Register of Breaches of Forest Rules during the year 1924—25.

Forest Ranges and Civil Parganas	Cases Pending from 1923-24	New cases of the year.						Total	Disposed of during the year.						Cases Pending on 1st October 1925.
		Injury to Forest by Fire	Unauthorised felling of wood and minor Produce.	Grazing without Permission.	Other offences.	Total New cases during the year.	Conviction.		Acquitted.		Total.				
							Cases.		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
(A) Cases tried by Magistrate	
(B) Cases Compounded by Forest Officials															
Bali	48	38	10	96	96	96	124	..	..	96	124	..	
Desuri	51	26	2	79	79	79	88	..	..	79	88	..	
Sojat	15	21	1	37	37	37	37	..	..	37	37	..	
Depot Pali	..	1	0	1	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	2	2	..
Parbatsar	10	19	1	30	30	30	46	..	..	30	46	..	
Jalore	16	15	..	31	31	31	44	..	..	31	44	..	
Jaswantpura	4	2	..	6	6	6	6	..	..	6	6	..	
Siwani	7	14	..	21	21	21	22	..	..	21	22	..	
Luni Barmer	56	..	56	56	56	57	..	..	56	57	..	
Jodhpur	1	2	..	3	3	3	3	..	..	3	3	..	
Jetaran	2	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	
Arbiculture	3	..	3	3	3	3	..	..	3	3	..	
Total	..	1	152	199	14	366	366	366	434	..	..	366	434	..

APPENDIX No. II—(contd.)

Forest Department, Marwar State, Summary of Expenditure for the year 1924—25.

Heads.	Sadar.	Bali.	Desuri.	Sojat.	Depot Range.	Jodhpur.	Jawantpur.	Siwana.	Jalore.	Parbatsar.	Barnmer.	Jetaran.	Total.
Forests.													
1. Establishment—													
(a) Supdt. and Assistant	4,500 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,500 0 0
(b) Rangers	....	1,216 7 3	1,200 0 0	986 9 9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,413 1 0
(c) Dy. Rangers	....	....	....	....	....	792 12 0	720 0 0	878 14 0	777 12 0	....	....	....	3,169 6 0
(d) Foresters and Surveyors	912 0 0	....	....	....	48 0 0	....	....	....	....	440 0 0	588 11 3	81 0 0	2,661 11 3
(e) Guards	141 0 0	3,092 8 0	1,085 6 0	3,729 12 6	1,500 7 0	2,060 15 0	2,650 9 9	1,480 12 3	1,134 3 0	1,008 10 6	625 16 3	137 0 0	2,650 3 3
(f) Clerical Staff	4,674 11 0	30 0 0	292 12 0	299 12 0	127 5 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,691 8 3
	10,530 11 0	4,628 16 3	3,178 2 0	5,016 2 3	4,907 12 3	2,958 11 0	3,370 9 9	2,359 10 3	1,911 16 0	1,418 10 6	1,214 10 6	621 0 0	12,111 13 0
Travelling Allowance	1,202 14 9	373 13 0	190 13 9	281 14 0	531 0 3	88 5 0	326 0 0	99 13 0	118 0 9	234 5 0	162 1 0	23 7 0	3,692 8 0
Contingency Special—													
(a) Furniture	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Books	50 2 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50 2 0
(c) Typewriter	40 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10 0 0
(d) Cattle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(e) Tools and Plants	176 0 0	....	6 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	5 0 0	....	....	....	186 0 0
(f) Construction of Buildings.	....	126 6 0	225 0 0	....	162 13 0	....	....	....	....	63 0 0	50 0 0	....	627 3 0
(g) Land Acquisition of Forests	388 13 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	62 5 0	....	....	149 2 0
(h) Liveries	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(i) Instructional Classes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(j) Weeding of Records	60 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60 0 0
	711 15 0	120 6 0	231 0 0	....	162 13 0	....	....	....	5 0 0	125 5 0	50 0 0	....	1,412 7 0
Contingency Ordinary—													
(a) Stationery	61 7 6	38 5 6	26 3 0	32 0 0	107 12 0	6 0 0	27 3 3	15 0 0	4 0 0	9 14 0	15 5 6	5 12 0	900 140

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APPENDIX No. II—(Contd.)

Forest Department, Marwar State, Summary of Expenditure of the year 1924—25—(contd.)

Heads.	Sadar.	Bali.	Desert.	Sojat.	Depot Range.	Jodhpur	Jaswantpura	Siwana.	Jalore.	Parbatsar.	Barmer.	Jetaran.	Total.
(c) Working of Wells	316 3 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	316 3 0
(d) Sowing and Planting	194 13 9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	194 13 9
(e) Non-recurring Charges	1,518 2 9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,518 2 9
Contingency Ordinary—													
(a) Stationery	40 1 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40 1 3
(b) Printing	0 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Repairs of Furniture	13 1 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13 1 3
(d) Feed of Cattle	165 4 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	165 4 0
(e) Repairs of Buildings	44 6 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44 6 0
	15,036 5 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15,036 5 0
1 Industry Establishment	1,671 10 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,671 10 0
2 Travelling Allowance	167 1 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	167 1 0
3. Contingency Special													
(a) Lucrative Works	3,703 12 9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,703 12 9
(b) Other Special Contingency.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(c) Exhibition	595 3 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	595 0 0
4. Contingency Ordinary.													
(a) Non-Lucrative works	45 8 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45 8 0
(b) Petty Office Expenses	190 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	190 0 0
	6,373 0 9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,373 0 9

APPENDIX No III.

Forest Department, Marwar State, Revenue Received and Outstandings on account of Revenue during the year 1924-25.

Ranges.	Particulars.	Balance at Commencement of the year.	Value of Sales.	Total.	Realised during the year.	Balance.	Remarks.
Sular	R I a	....	3,637 11 0	3,637 11 0	3,637 11 0	....
Beli	R I b	23,961 5 3	14,686 10 6	38,647 15 9	27,547 15 9	11,068 0 0	
De-suri	R I c	....	323 5 0	323 5 0	323 5 0	....
Sojat	R I d	1,551 9 3	71 10 3	1,623 3 6	1,623 3 6	....
Pali	R I e	....	596 15 0	596 15 0	596 15 0	....
Savana	R II a	102 4 0	12,654 8 9	13,116 12 9	12,666 8 9	450 4 0	
Jokre	R II b	....	10,143 0 9	10,143 0 9	10,143 0 9	....
Jawantpura	R II c	....	1,974 8 0	1,974 8 0	1,974 8 0	....
Jodhpur	R II d	233 10 0	22,037 12 6	22,310 6 6	21,789 7 3	526 15 3	
Parbatsar	R II e	3,197 12 3	33,620 0 3	38,817 12 6	30,418 13 6	8,398 15 0	
Juni Ertmer	Annual	....	5,896 2 6	5,896 2 6	5,896 2 6	....
Jatmanu	R II f	....	....	....	....	....
	R II g	....	120 10 0	120 10 0	120 10 0	....
	R III	....	2,199 0 9	2,199 0 9	2,199 0 9	....
	R IV	....	1,699 13 0	1,699 13 0	1,699 13 0	....
	R V	....	....	....	....	....
	Total	31,425 8 9	1,09,681 12 3	1,41,107 5 0	1,20,663 2 9	20,444 2 3	
	Arboriculture	....	838 11 6	838 11 6	483 9 0	355 2 6	
	Industry	....	3,091 12 7	3,091 12 7	3,091 12 7	....
	Agriculture	94 11 0	....	94 11 0	....	94 11 0	
	Total	31,520 3 9	1,13,612 4 4	1,45,132 7 1	1,24,238 8 4	20,893 5 9	